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Notice is hereby given that the annual est Company of Indianapolis will be held of electing eleven directors for the en-

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THAN GENERALLY SUPPOSED.

It Consists of About Four Thousand People, Who Are Divided Into Several Distinct Classes.

Correspondence New York Post. How many Americans-citizens of the

United States-live in Paris? said. In reality, this is an absurd exaggeration. The police records, which are supposed to contain the name and address of only 4,000 Americans from the United. States, and about half that number from Mexico and South America. Undoubtedly many names escape the police records; but the careful city census of 1896 found not more than 5,000 Americans from the United States. This may be considered fairly correct for those who are properly residents. that is, living in rented apartments or houses. The possible omissions, and those living outside the city limits, would at most make up a thousand more. Another cause of error might be in the

certainly, paying their way week by week, they are not always discovered by the centhere are floating tourists who cling to the boarding house shelter for more than a season. These are at best only temporary residents, and it would be liberal to estimate their number at another thousand. They enter, however into the life of "the colony," that is, of the American society in Paris, which mixe. little with the native French. of young Americans, men and women, who come under the head of "student." A corimprobable that the resident American pop-

Americans-tourists seeing the sights and shopping for a few days or weeks-who may be in Paris at the same time, is impossible; but a limit may be placed to the Grand Hotel, but many for a dozen others, | skies, as is the American girl. smaller places that receive an odd Ameri- dents. Regularly Bohemian and indepencan or two or three-making 5,000 tourists | dent, occasionally allowing themselves to the United States found in Paris at any one

NOT ALL MILLIONAIRES.

What constitutes the American colony in but they are not the only Americans in Paris. The development of the colony, ife, is worth reviewing in the order of its

It is a far cry to Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Gouverof the Third Napoleon. These and their amilies were guests or visitors of the French people and formed no social circle their own. Traveling Americans came the last years of King Louis Philippe, a Paris bank was founded for Americans and commercial agencies for the American trade began appearing. This drew to Paris a for public men to be wined and dined and umber of resident American families. They fraternized with the French of their own class or with the English colony of business and leisure, which already had its churches and schools and a social life

press Eugenie concentrated the social ambiions of the cosmopolitan world in Paris. Yet the number of beautiful Americaines figuring at court during all this time can e counted on one's fingers. With the inists began; men of business and art dealers with their families grew in number as permanent residents; and men and women of leisure and means settled down in apartments. When the republic was established after the long siege and the commune, there already existed the nucleus of an American ests and associating chiefly among themselves. This has been developed constanty during the last twenty-five years, and as resulted in the present community sufcient to itself in a foreign land. It is very different from the earlier scattered Americans expecting to mingle with French Parisians, quite as the minister and consul were accredited to the French nation. In

traordinary among the oldest residents.

ciety that has its teas and receptions, its churches and schools, and, most of all, its village gossip. Nearly all of these older families have intermarried with the French American citizens. Their education and tastes also make them Parisians of France and not of America. With these should be counted the American women who have married Frenchmen, titled or not. To no matter what part of the colony they may have belonged in the beginning the law of nature takes its course with the process of years. The wife follows the husband and mingles with his set, and finally she is all

but lost to the colony. The American colony in Paris, as such thus becomes limited to four sets of people none of which mixes to any extent with the French Parisians, First are the men and women of leisure, secure in the possession of an American income, not always large and relieved by their residence in Paris of the exigencles and all the responsipilities of social life at home. They enterain, cheaply with teas and musicales, or avishly with dinners and balls. Fewer Frenchmen are met at their houses than among the rich South American rastaquoueres, perhaps because the latter use cans of the United States rarely learn to speak with comfort to themselves or others. in relation with the colony or those who are helping some Frenchman to bag an American heiress. Of course, a few very rich and lavish entertainers succeed in drawing around them a corresponding French set, taking its label from the Princesse de

It is a sad mistake to suppose that members of the American colony in Paris have society relations with any representative French circles. In the old set of the Faubourg Saint-Germain-Dondeauvilles, Chevreuses, Broglies, De Luynes-the American s unknown, except for a rare heiress, whose intrusion by marriage is looked on with averted eyes. In the new set, led by the poetic Comte Robert de Montesquiou Fezensac, no American, man or woman, ever appears, at least from the colony. This is from no prejudice of aristocracy or race. Whistler, who painted the count's portrait, would have been welcome for his wit; and so would a poet be, or a man of and clothes. But the American colony wears too plainly the bourgeois stamp to win recognition in this world of old tradition and conventionality, or of new and spasmodic, but always tenaciously aristocratic, sentiment. The upper bourgeois circles-higher middle class or noblesse republicaine, as they are called-are also uncongenial with the American rich set. As to the very influential university and professional French society, a still greater barrier exists against any general intercourse with the American colony. Yet individual Americans, warranted by education or tal-

It would be too much to ask of this first set of Americans of the colony that they should furnish the distinguished representatives of our country to French society. be taken easily. And there is no reason to their past as a cause of this voluntary exile from their country. Perhaps Prof. Goldwin Smith is also too severe in his strictures on the social bearing of this "rich absentee" part of the colony.

NOT IN SEARCH OF TITLES.

The second set of Americans in the Paris colony has an undoubted reason for existence. It is made up of persons having their occupations here-lawyers, artists, business men, and the like. This set is constantly increasing in number, and its relations with the native French of its own class are multiplied even socially. These people are seldom out of breath through chasing a title. Pleasant relations exist between them and the corresponding members of the English colony, which is not the case between the English and the American "smart sets." There are even signs of the dawn of a new families can find a chance to marry in Paris, where they have been brought up and have all their associations. The third set in the colony consists of the temporary residents, people amusing themselves in Paris for six months or a year and gradually appearing at more and more teas and evenings as their acquaintance ex-This is the set of mothers with daughters, who have been too sweepingly accused of late of leaving the breadwinning husband to toil at home while they profit

by foreign "culture." It is in this set, as presented in th colony, that Frenchmen have learned to All undergraduates in the high schools in look for the heiress. This would be the place, if the question could be settled in a paragraph, to speak of American marriages abroad. On occasion of a recent scandal an American writer has remarked that not a equal in brilliance (watever that may be) of the average American girl. But what of the American girl without a miracle can have no practical knowledge? Here literature, art, the theater, and, most of all, high society as a tradition with its historical connections throughout Europe, are a part even in its frivolity, of the daily environment from childhood up. Because an Amercan girl has had a course in art at some lifth-avenue finishing school and belongs to a Browning society it does not follow that she is able to understand at will the thoughts and judgments of a society that has flitted from salon to Theater Francais and on to the Grand Prix races, with men and ladies of the grand monde, in a regular only in exceptional cases that she can become sympathetic with "well-born" European ladies; and yet these make or mar her life if she marries a man of their kind. Evidently the scrict conventionality of French life is more unfavorable to the newcomer than the Italian happy-go-luckiness Then genuine love, which may exist, and especially religious union, can make these incongruous marriages happy. It is not the same when a hard-and-fast trade is made between the bride's fortune and the husson could not be made with the few cases where American men have married foreign ten Americans at any one time. Assign to they are presumably happy. Yet the Amereach of them 100, which is few for the ican man is never belauded to impossible

and 7,000 resident Americans-or 12,000 in be patronized at smart tea tables, the ill-as the extremes number of citizens of young men for the most part keep to the "Quarter," knowing few or many Frenchmen of their own irresponsible class, but only in studios and lecture rooms, in cafes and places of amusement. The girl students, a puzzle to the uncomprehending Paris, and of what class of Americans does | French, are too new in the field to be assigned any social significance. The Amer- | charge of the congressional committee, and ican colony in Paris is a transplanted vilthe French or Parisians, it will not do to until 11:30 a. m. The funeral will take lage of peculiar kind. To know France and live in the colony. Men of science, letters | place at 2 o'clock, at the family residence and art from the United States, and those money in idleness in Paris, where they have politics or anything else, were never more ing known does not lie through the colony. funeral party. The party will be met at | Sheridan team literally wiped the earth former with annexes in the students' quar- late congressman are coming from Brookter-to unite it in something of the old ville to attend the funeral. The remains when he remarked: "Rich Americans go to home life and respectability. Its little so- will be placed in the vault at Riverview | Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Paris when they die." Persons of this class | cial circles, each only half exclusive of the | Cemetery. The congressional party will reothers, break and change and come to-gether again. And it has its village gossip, Paris. The development of the colony, endless, pitiless, ineffective. But in the life simply as a social phenomenon of modern of Paris, as the rest of the world knows, in its ideals and passing interests and revoutions, the American colony has little part. men, it is a curious lotos land. Its inhabitants are neither French nor Parisian. They are Americans, but they have somehow

The fourth set of the colony consists of

dropped out of their proper universe. Bailey More than Half Right.

Detroit Free Press. Responding to this demand for more light on the Texan view of full dress and functions at the capital, Mr. Bailey dismisses the clawhammer with the remark that it is a servile concession to fashion. The social side of Washington he plainly puts down as a curse. While agreeable enough received and pokered, the one who follows the elaborate formalities of the enervating social realm in the Capital City will find little time and less energy for anything else. To be on the list for the round of a season's festivities is to be diverted from serious and creative effort and caught in a vapid whirl that unfits a man

for usefulness to a large degree. That Mr. Bailey is not far from the truth is known of countless public men who have found themselves lean of pocket and poorer in intellectual resources from having undertaken to keep up with the social pace in a center of wealth and luxury, where A reasonable amount of diversion is necessary to a public man, and he will do better work for having cultivated the social side of his nature to a rational extent, but as for keeping up with the demands of the element of Washington population that is there for its entertainment and social opportunities, that is out of the question for a man imbued with earnestness of purpose and a proper conception of the obligation imposed upon him in his official capacity. For the retired capitalists or men of abundant means and leisure that sort of thing is all right, but not for conthe present colony an inability to speak gressmen or other public servants who are the language of the country is nothing ex- sincerely desirous of doing their duty to their government.

AT VARIOUS STAGES.

It is natural that the colony, in its present status, should show obvious signs of the various periods of its growth. Remnants of the old set exist, often with a deal of seber truth in his strictures name of the old set exist, often with a deal of seber truth in his strictures against the excessive social demands upon the old set exist. Often with a deal of seber truth in his strictures against the excessive social demands upon the fact the fact remains that there is deal of seber truth in his strictures against the excessive social demands upon the fact the fact remains that there is defined to the first floor. With a deputy, the chief of police and a patrolman the sheriff made a thorough search of the portion of the jail occupied by the condemned men and found one of the bars at a back when provided. A man, be he young, midthere government.

Mr. Bailey's characterization of Washington social life will be ridiculed, of course, and whimsical about recently separated from his wife

Another important thing the men now did to the chief of police and a patrolman the short of the portion of the jail occupied by the condemned men and found one of the bars at a back when provided. A man, be he young, midtheir government.

Mr. Bailey's characterization of Washington social life will be ridiculed, of course, and whimsical about recently separated from his wife

Another important thing the men now did to condemned men as the Texas idea. Perhaps he is somewhat to of the portion of the jail occupied by the condemned men and found one of the bars at a back when provided. A man, be he young, midtheir advance money this advance, is deal of sober truth in his strictures and was despondent.

Special to the floor new to go the first floor. With a deputy, the chief of police and a patrolman the advance of the present of the part of the present of the policy.

The provided the chief of police in the chief of police in the provided in the chief of police in the provided in the chief of police in the

WORK OF FISH SEINERS

DEPOPULATING NORTHERN INDIANA LAKES LONG ESOUGH,

Eastern Indiana High-School Oratorical Contest This Week-Other State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Jourt al. LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 24.-Violations of the fish and game laws of Indiana are becoming less frequent since the vigorous work of Deputy Fish Commissioner Hildebrandt, of this city, has resulted in the arrest of a number of seiners and the confiscation of their seines and nets. Since the appointment of Mr. Hildebrandt about a five hundred feet of seines and gill nets captured and at least twenty violators of the laws fined. The largest single haul was made Friday, when, together with a deputy warden, Hildebrandt drove to Rochester, twenty miles north of this city, and captured fifteen hundred feet of gill nets and caused the arrest of Andrew Edwards, a professional fisherman, who has been operating in the numerous small lakes in the

northern part of the State for some years. For some years there has been complaint coming from those who were in the habit of seeking the small lakes of northern Indiana during the fishing season and making fine catches of black bass that the fish were fast disappearing and would soon be entirely extinct. The residents who owned property at the lakes and made the greater part of their living by caring for the summer visitors to their lakes, were aware that Illegal fishing has been going on at all seasons of the year, but the lawless fishermen, by means of threats to "burn them out" against seining and gill netting. In a number of cases, where prosecutions were started against the seiners, they have made good their threats and have burned property and destroyed boats belonging to those who instigated the prosecutions. Rochester, has operated extensively in the

country surrounging Rochester. He has summer cottages; at Bass lake, where in the vicinity. As a result, the black bass are becoming rare in these lakes, and the blue gill and croppie fishing is almost de-The deputy commissioner stationed at

this city has jurisdiction over the counties Cass, Carroll, White, Fulton, Starke, ulaski and Marshall, and will wage a relentless war on the illegal tishermen in his district. He is backed by State Fish Comauthority to seize nets wherever found, or to search suspected places.

HIGH-SCHOOL ORATORS.

Speakers from Five Cities Will Meet at Portland Friday Night. Special to the Indianapolis Journal,

MUNCIE, Ind., April 24.—The delegates of the Eastern Indiana High School Oratorical Association, one from each city, met in Portland last night and perfected the organization, selecting Muncie for the place of the 1898 meeting. The organization is the result of efforts on the part of members of the Portland High School, ably assisted by Muncie. The Portland people conceived the idea of organizing a high school oratorical association, and the membership consists of the schools in Winchester, Bluffton, Decatur, Portland and Muncie. these cities are eligible to membership, and oratory in the schools, the interstate college oratorical rules to govern all contests. Near the close of each school year the primary contests occur in each city, and all pupils are eligible to take part in it. From the number the judges select one in oratory and one in declamation to represent the school in the district contest, and prizes are given to the winner of this contest. The meeting this year will be the first, and occurs at Portland next Friday. The prizes Walter Lotz of Judge O. J. Lotz, the Appeliate Court bench, represent this city for orations Miss Helen Hurd will contest for the declamatory honors. At the meeting of delegates last night it was shown that the following number of visitors would be present from each city: Muncie, 150; Portland, 100; Winchester, 85, and Bluffton and Decatur, 50 each. It was decided that this catur, 50 each. number was all that could be cared for and that no other cities would be accepted into the organization. The selection of judges is left to the delegates from each city, one each, and the identity of the udges is to be kept a secret, as it is in the primary contests. Each contestant is required to furnish manuscript to the delegates in advance, and it is sent to the judges for rating prior to the contest, when the business meeting last night Muncie secured the chairman of the executive committee, Winchester the president, Portland the vice president, Decatur the secretary and Bluffton the treasurer. The schools in each of these places will fill the offices at ferent yells, and there will be a lively contest at Portland on Friday night.

TO LIE IN STATE TO-DAY.

Remains of Hon. W. S. Holman Will Reach Aurora This Morning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal AURORA, Ind., April 24.-The remains of Congressman William S. Holman will arrive here at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, in for thirty minutes on the arrival of the by a net gain of twenty-three points. The The latter has its churches-Anglican, the train by a committee of twenty-five with the locals. A return game will be Evangelical and Roman Catholic, the two citizens. A party of fifty friends of the played in May.

Services at Washington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The remains of the late William S. Holman left by special train for Aurora, Ind., this afternoon in charge of a special funeral committee of representatives composed of Messrs, Mc-Millin, Dearmond, Benar, Starke, Robinson, Danforth, Bland, Brownwell, Ellis, Crumpacker and Alexander. The funeral services at the House were brief and impressive. They were conducted by the House chap-

JOHN HADLEY STILL MISSING. The Gas City Man Not Found in Any Chicago Hospital.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MARION, Ind., April 24.-The return of J. O. Austin from Chicago this morning, after a fruitless search for information concerning John R. Hadley, of Gas City, has cast additional gloom over the minds of the missing man's friends. The various hospitals in Chicago were visited and other way the mystery concerning his absence. Inasmuch as he was advised by his physician not to make the trip the time he left home, it is feared that he has become seriously ill and is now suffering somewhere for the want of attention which his numerous friends would be glad to give him. Mr. Austin made the trip at the instance of a sister of Hadley, who is very much concerned about the mysterious absence of

Anderson Jail Bars Sawed Off.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., April 24.-Sheriff John Starr frustrated a well-laid plan of six prisoners in the Madison county jail under penitentiary sentences to make their escape to-night. The six men were confined | suicide this evening by taking poison. He

files and a heavy piece of gas pipe several feet long. The men were sent to the second floor and handcuffed in pairs.

Suicide of Mrs. George Gallivan,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal NEW CASTLE, Ind., April 24.-The dead body of Mrs. George M. Gallivan was found lying on a bed in her home this morning and an empty bottle, which had contained carbolic acid, lying on a table explained the cause of death. She was thirty-four years old and had been married a little over a year. Her husband kept a saloon until recently, and when he closed up he stored the remains of his stock of liquors in his cellar at home. In this way his wife commenced the use of liquor and became addicted to the habit. She and her hus-

ened to kill both him and herself. A cor-oner's inquest was held. Narrow Escape from Fire.

band did not get along well and she threat-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WINCHESTER, Ind., April 24.-What might have been a big fire was discovered by Night Watchman John Helms early this morning in the new Pythian block. The fire originated near the flue between the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and the electric light office. When discovered the fire had progressed to the third floor and in a few minutes would have been beyond control. This building is connected with the Masonic Hail, the Randolph County Bank and other buildings, and the fire once under headway, would have taken a solid block of the best buildings here. Loss, \$500

His Last Spree Was Fatal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., April 24.-William Lapel, at 1 o'clock this morning was run over and killed by an east-bound Midland train. Fisher came to Lapel during the afternoon Friday and drew \$14 due him for work on a gas line. He purchased \$5 worth of groceries and sent them home by his children, and then proceeded to drink a large quantity of whisky. Toward evening his condition was pitiable. He wandered about town utterly helpless from the effects of the liquor and after dark it is presumed that he fell asleep on the Midland tracks. The deceased was about forty years old and leaves a wife and five children.

Sircouff Attempted Suicide.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WABASH, Ind., April 24.-Late last night Jake Sircouff, a trainman who has recently been in the employ of the Big Four road, attempted to commit suicide by shoot-Edwards, the man arrested yesterday at | ing himself through the head. Sircouff last week was discharged for intoxication and many Chicago sportsmen go for two or any longer, and told her good-bye. At that three days for good fishing with the black | time he had two big revolvers. The girl bass, and a number of other small lakes | told him to go home, but he refused and soon afterward fired a bullet into his head. The wound is not fatal.

> Slaughter Failed to Pay Interest. Special to the Inclanapolis Journal

GOSHEN, Ind., April 24.-Solomon E Slaughter, of Ravenna, O., brought novel suit to-day against John B. Slaughmissioner Sweenie, who has given him full | ter, a well-to-do marble dealer of this city. In 1863 the defendant left the parental roof at Ravenna, O., to seek his fortune in the West. Before leaving he was given \$500 and relinquished all interest in his father's estate, also agreeing to pay 6 per cent. interest on the \$500 until the death of his father. A couple of years ago the old gentleman died, leaving quite an estate. This suit is for the 6 per cent. interest on the \$500, amounting to \$1,200. The suit will be defended by some of the ablest attorneys

Another Trusteeship Scandal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKPORT, Ind., April 24.-The board of county commissioners has appointed a committee, composed of Flavius Jones, Perry Phillips and W. C. Mason, to investigate the books of Walter Jones, Democrat, ex-trustee of Jackson township. A petition, signed by seventy leading taxpayers of the township, was filed, chargng Jones with buying material from himself at an exorbitant price, paying for a great deal of lumber never used by the alarm is felt here over the continued abthe object is to further the interests in township and issuing large numbers of warrants, records of which do not exist.

Even Farmers Have Telephones.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., April 24.-The new telephone line connecting nearly every business house and residence in nearly every town in Rush and Henry counties was completed this evening. It extends from this city to Cadiz, Greensboro, Spiceland, Knightstown, Dunreith and on to Rushville It connects with all local plants wherever there are such and combines the entire circuit under one system, but with separate management. Farmers along the various lines have connected, and all realize that the plan will be of great benefit.

O'Crowley Damage Suit Coming Up. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 24.-Monday the damage suit of Charles O'Crowley, a local trial in the Circuit Court. The suit is the outcome of the explosion of natural gas that wrecked the When clothing store and the block that it occupied two years ago last month. Mr. O'Crowley asks for \$5,000 the judges on delivery will be present. In and makes the When Clothing Company and the Citizens' Gas Company of Ander-

\$10,000 Fire at Indiana Iron Works. MUNCIE, Ind., April 24.-The Indiana iron once. Each school has its colors and dif- works were damaged \$10,000 by fire this evening. One of the large boilers settled down on a six-inch natural gas pipe, breaking it. The gas burst out with a roar and was ignited by the fire in the furnace. The company had apparatus on the scene and kept the fire confined to the boiler house until assistance came, and the mill was saved. The fire will not interfere with work in the other departments. The loss is fully insured. The mill employs 1,200

Sheridan's Fast Whist Team.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., April 24.-The first f a series of whist games was played here ast night between the Sheridan and Noblesville teams for the championship of the county. The local team was outclassed in every particular, and Sheridan won easily

City of Montpelier Enjoined.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., April 24.-Judge Vaughn, of the Blackford-Wells circuit, yesterday granted a restraining order against Mayor Zeigler and the Montpelier City Council from the sale of the public squares on April 29. The restraining or-der is in effect until the suit brought by the Baldwin heirs is settled in the courts. The decision is favorable to the adjoining property holders.

Girl Elopes with a Log Cutter. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 24.-Last night daughter of Hugh Adkerson, a farmer, of Chimney Pierre Hills, eloped with Henry Kennedy, a log cutter, aged forty-five. Kennedy has been boarding with the At-kersons, but had been dismissed on the discovery that the girl was infatuated with

Elwood's Only Club Disbands. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., April 24. - The Elwood | was a difficult one, for there were some Commercial Club, after a troubled career of a year, has disbanded, and the club furniture and holdings will be sold to defray one hundred acres of hillside cotton land the debts that have accumulated. At a under cultivation, the rest of the plantation meeting held by the stockholders and directors last night it was decided to disband, had to get its part of each of these differand Elwood is now without a club of any ent kinds of land. The prices fixed ranged Seven Graduates at Spencer.

SPENCER, Ind., April 24.-The twentythe Spencer High School were held in the

new Christian Church last night. Seven

Jessie Mead, valedictorian. Suicide of Carpenter Moler. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., April 24.-Eli

We Must Unload

Our Stock of Spring Suitings.

We bought too many Woolens, and in order to get rid of them we have selected about 300 styles which we will make to order for Suits at

\$15.00

They are regular \$18, \$20 and \$25 Suitings, comprising the very latest novelties

Don't Miss This Grand Offering.

NICOLL THE TAILOR

33 and 35 South Illinois Street.

day. It was submitted by Elkhart attorneys over the telephone and witnesses examined in the same manner. Judge Wan-ner decided in favor of the plaintiff, Edwin E. Drake, against Louis M. Strong and others, to quiet title.

Soldiers' Home Postmaster Dead. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., April 24.-Frank C. Palmer, postmaster at the Soldiers' Home here, died suddenly this morning. He was fiftyfour years old, a member of Company C Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and had

He was very popular among the members. Watson Addressed the Class.

been postmaster at the home for four years,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HAGERSTOWN, Ind., April 24.-At the annual commencement of the Hagerstown High School last night five boys and two girls graduated. Hon, James E. Watson delivered the address. Superintendent Ault and the present teachers have been employed for the coming year.

Indiana Notes. Terre Haute's new police board has sup-

pressed the slot machines. A flash of lightning Friday killed a horse that Elijah Houck, a prominent man in Greencastle, was driving, but he escaped unharmed. The bolt also killed four hogs he was driving. The Terre Haute School Board has changed the fiag programme in the public schools, by which, instead of having the fiag floating over the schools every day, there will be special days when commemorative exercises will be held, such as Washington's birthday and April 19, the an-

CRASH AT NEW BEDFORD

niversary of the first battle of the revolu-

Three Corporations in Financial Straits and the Treasurer Missing.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 24.-Much sence from this city of William D. Howland, treasurer of the New Bedford Manufacturing Corporation, the Rotch Spinning Company and the Howland cotton mills, all three of which are in financial difficulties due principally to the placing of the Bennett and Columbia corporations in the hands of receivers and the revelation of irregularities in the accounts of the latter

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.-Considerable consternation has been caused in financial circles by the announcement of the trouble in the Howland, Rotch and New Bedford corporations. The New Bedford mills have been regarded as reliable corporations by the local banks and their paper has been freely taken when offered. As a result they were hit very hard by the Columbia and Bennett mills, about \$250,000 of this paper having been in their vaults. and it is believed that they have as much more of the paper of the other three corporations. The paper is well distributed, and it is believed that the local banks are strong enough to meet the strain without any ill effect, although some of the smaller banks will feel the blow severely. BOSTON, April 24.-The Boston bank holdings of the paper of the Howland mills of New Bedford, are estimated at about \$500,000. The failure was not entirely unexpected in this city. Some banks have been

seen floating too much security. NEGRO CO-OPERATION IN FARMING. n Experiment Near the Calhoun School in Alabama.

fighting shy of this paper, owing to the

fact that the mills were thought to have

Calhoun (Ga.) Letter in New York Post. This is the story of the Chestnut planta-tion, the buying of 1,040 acres by twentytwo colored men, heads of families, twenty men getting fifty-acre farms each, and two men twenty-acre farms. It seems to us down here like a part of the solution of the negro question, or the farmers' question, in the black belt of Alabama. Eearly last summer, when the cotton was still in the boll, John W. Lemon, a colored graduate of Hampton, Va., having charge of the Calhoun school farm, began his search for men who could buy farms in the fall when the cotton money should come in. for sale at \$7 an acre, or \$7,280. An advance payment of \$1,500 would be taken on a three years' mortgage at 8 per cent. As the project got talked about men of the right character for a colony of this sort (men out of debt, and able to make an advance pay-

ment) began to appear. The entire fall and early winter was spent in adding to their number, and in collectig their money in small amounts, as the cotton sales took place. Meetings were held every Friday for two months in the assembly room of the school house. It was campaign of agitation, education and organization. The amounts paid in varied from 50 cents to \$50 at a time. Something over \$1,000 was paid in by about forty men. Twenty of these men were selected, who together advanced \$750, the rest of the advance money being furnished by outside

Still another and very important selection had to be made-one man from among the twenty to buy the place, take the deed, and mortgage it back as security for his note. Miss Bell Adkerson, the sixteen-year-old | Mr. Chestnut was willing to deal with one of their number, Tony Robinson. On a day appointed, the writer drove to the plantation with a notary public, a white man in the neighborhood. Tony and his wife came across the field from their cabin, and then the papers were all properly signed at the Chestnut homestead. The next thing was to have the lines of the twenty-two farms run, and have each farm appraised by Mr. Chestnut, as it was

set apart by the surveyor. The problem

three hundred acres of rich bottom land along Fort Deposit creek, running north and south through the place, and another being more or less in timber. Each farm from \$240 to \$245, while the homestead farm, including the buildings and the orchard, ran up to \$575. Then came the drawing for the farms. Tony Robinson, as the responsible agent for the men, was assigned the homestead farm. Then, according to the amount of money put in, came each man's assignment. Summers Bell, who had put in \$75, had first choice; James Taylor, who had graduates delivered orations: Roy D. Allison, salutatorian; Pearl Barnes, Don Culmer, Grace Powell, Pearl Westfall, and number of each, etc., each man went to number of each, etc., each man went to examine his own land. So careful were the estimates and make-up of the farms that there was universal satisfaction among the twenty-two men. It was found, however, that there were not enough cabins to go round, so, in the true co-operative spirit, the new owners took their mules and wagons, their axes and other tools, and put up together four new log cabins, sharing

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The Chestnut place, near the school, was | also to keep Tony Robinson informed and consult him about the whole matter of the advance money. Each man proposed to 'live hard," work in his old clothes and eat less "meat." to say nothing of stopping all kinds of waste at the store, with its bottomless bog of credit prices. They also proposed to pay out at "two licks," and if possible at one, instead of using the three

years allowed. At the present writing these men have been occupying their land for about two months. It is doubtful if there is another thousand acres of land in the black belt where a happier, more hopeful, more untiringly busy group of farmers can be found. Mr. Chestnut, the former owner, remains in his house, renting the homestead farm for this year. He has a chance to see all that is going on, and confesses himself surprised at the amount of work accomplished. He thinks the men likely to double the crops of last year on the place, so active have they been with ax and plow, cleaning up new land and turning over the old. There is a cotton gin on the plantation, which will be owned and run on the cooperative plan. This means a saving of \$2.50 on the ginning of each bale of cotton, or \$500 on their possible two hundred bales this year. But what is more vital, it means the control of their cotton seed, which the merchant in the South habitually takes from all renters. There ought to be a local oil mill to extract the oil and return the cake -but this is in the future. Just now the governing object is to "pay out" on the land. All are, however, one in determination to quit the old slave hut, let in the light and have room, not only for de- | man; that her heart pulsates with greater cency, but for comfort. The members of the new community are planning together to cramps and distressing colics, or to the raise the standard of living, Recently they

the establishment of a social group with higher standard, an active bit of social The Calhoun school, with its farm and its church services and its work in general. as a social and industrial settlement, in this blackest of Alabama counties, makes a sort of farm village, graded school, etc., near of the more conservative sex, whether the trying to get their families. It has caused the movement of population, of which this social group of the Chestnut plantation is only one sign. Another and smaller group has just been settled on the Harris place mention? It can only be that the female near by, of 120 acres, and still others are waiting for the next buying.

took action against "cotton toting," whisky

drinking, gambling and adultery, the pre-

vailing vices of the black belt. It looks like

Women and Ice Cream. The Hospital. It is ladies who provide ices in midwinter

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vigor, that she is less subject to gastric possibilities of mere collapse due to sudden lowering of the temperature of the body? Not one of these questions can be answered in the affirmative. The blood of sist the cold than that of man, is less able, the action of her heart is not so vigorous and sustained, her nervous system is much more sensitive, and her stomach more likely to be the subject of cramps, and the intestine of painful colics. Why is it, then, that wherever a party of human beings are assembled under the control and direction occasion be an at-home, or a small dining party, or a public bah, ices anywhere tempt mention? It can only be that the female mind is so poor in resources that ices, having once been begun, and having been found agreeable to ladies, are brought in as a matter of course all the year round, although for the winter months they are as unsultable for the stomach as a muslin dress would be for outside wear.

None Whatever. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The fish liar has no chance with the man

who says he learned to ride a bicycle the very first time he ever tried.